



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office
Species Account
HARTWEG'S GOLDEN SUNBURST
Pseudobahia bahiifolia



CLASSIFICATION: Endangered

Federal Register Notice 62:5542; February 6, 1997

www.fws.gov/ecos/ajax/docs/federal_register/fr3047.pdf (75 KB)

STATE LISTING STATUS AND CNPS CODE:

This species was listed as endangered by the California Department of Fish and Game in August 1981. The California Native Plant Society has placed it on List 1B (rare or endangered throughout its range).

CRITICAL HABITAT: None designated

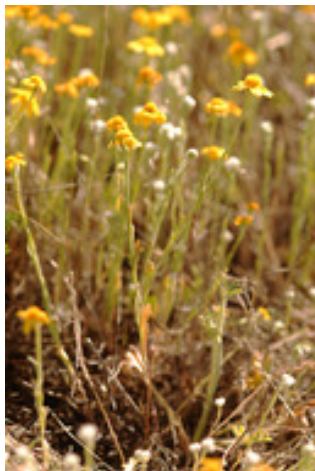
RECOVERY PLAN: None

5-YEAR REVIEW: Completed December 2007. No change recommended.

www.fws.gov/ecos/ajax/docs/five_year_review/doc1868.pdf
(3.3 MB)



Hartweg's Golden Sunburst
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DESCRIPTION:

Hartweg's golden sunburst, also called Hartweg's pseudobahia, is a slender, woolly annual in the sunflower family (Asteraceae). It has one or a few stems 6 to 15 centimeters (2-6 inches) tall, covered throughout with white, woolly hairs.

Leaves are narrow, alternate, three-lobed or entire with three blunt teeth at the apex, and about 1 to 2 cm (0.4 to 0.8 in.) long.

Bright yellow flower heads, produced in March or April, are solitary at the ends of the branches. The ray flowers are equal in number to the sub-floral bracts (phyllaries) and the pappus is absent.

Pseudobahia bahiifolia is distinguished from other members of the genus by having the largest leaves, entire or three-lobed versus once or twice pinnatifid, as in *Pseudobahia heermanii* and

Pseudobahia peirsonii. See Jepson Manual, below, for a more detailed description.

DISTRIBUTION:

Hartweg's golden sunburst occurs in open grasslands and grasslands at the margins of blue oak woodland, primarily on shallow, well-drained, fine-textured soils, nearly always on the north or northeast facing of Mima mounds. These are mounds of earth roughly 1-6 feet high and 10-100 feet in diameter at the base, interspersed with basins that may pond water in the rainy season. (No one is sure what produced the mounds.)

The species is found only in the Central Valley of California. Historically, the range of the species may have extended from Yuba County south to Fresno County, a range of 200 miles. Within this range, the species was only locally abundant.

Today, there are 19 presumed extant populations on the eastern edge of the San Joaquin Valley. Remaining populations are concentrated in the Friant region of Fresno and Madera counties and the La Grange region in Stanislaus County. There have been relatively few surveys of the species. Many populations are on private land.

U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Quads: Friant (378B) 3611986, Millerton Lake West (398C) 3711916, La Grange (440B) 3712064, Snelling (440C) 3712054, Merced Falls (440D) 3712053, Cooperstown (441A) 3712065, Tuolumne (457B) 3712082, Knights Ferry (459C)* 3712076, Clarksville (511A) 3812161, Yuba City (544A)* 3912125 (* Presumed extirpated)

THREATS:

Hartweg's golden sunburst has declined because of habitat loss caused by agricultural and urban development, levee construction, pumice mining, cattle grazing, competition with nonnative weeds, road widening and off-road vehicle use.

REFERENCES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

General references about California plants

www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/plant_spp_accts/plant_references.htm

The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California. This is the standard reference about California plants. The Manual is available in an [online version](#). See also the [Jepson Online Interchange](#) for updates.

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